

CHIEF TOPICS AND SPEAKERS AT CONFERENCE FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural
Resources
Conference

At the
White House
May 13, 14, 15



Topics
Under
Discussion

Some of
the Chief
Talkers

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Ingenious news photograph, showing at a glance a most remarkable, epoch-making conference, the first of its kind in the history of civilization. In the center, Mr. Roosevelt. In the inner circle about him, beginning at the top and passing from left to right, are Speaker Cannon, Forestry Chief Pinchot, Postmaster General Meyer, John Hays Hammond, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Senator La Follette, Senator Knox and Secretary Root. In the outer circle, beginning at the top, John Mitchell, Seth Low, Samuel Gompers, Secretary Cortelyou, Gov. Folk of Missouri, Justice Moody of the supreme court, Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, Gov. Curry of New Mexico, William J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, Gov. Hughes and Gov. Johnson of Minnesota. On the margin are pictured mining, cattle raising, railroading, farming, river transportation, manufacturing, building material and forestry.

When the conference of governors of states and men distinguished in political life of the nation met at the White House in Washington, May 13-14-15, in behalf of the preservation of the country's natural resources, the strangest and, perhaps, the most important convention ever held in the capitol was inaugurated.

Among those invited to attend by President Roosevelt himself were members of the cabinet, judges of the supreme court of the United States, governors of all the states in the union, including the executives of Alaska and Hawaii, and Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, James J. Hill, the railroad magnate; John Mitchell, the labor leader, and prominent scientists and business men from all over the country.

Political differences, opposing issues of national questions and business rivalry were laid aside to discuss the ways and means of conserving the natural resources of the country.

President Roosevelt opened the convention with an exposition of the why and wherefore of the conference and an outline of his views of the matter. While on his trip down the Mississippi river last fall, with the governors of 16 states, under the auspices of the Inland Waterways association, he is said to have obtained the nucleus of the idea which resulted in the present conference.

It will be remembered that President Roosevelt on that trip expressed the opinion that the question of the conservation of the natural resources of the country was of more importance than the regulation of the rate question.

A number of papers, prepared at the president's request, were read and discussed.

James J. Hill, the railroad king, spoke on "Relations Between Rail and Water Transportation." His paper dealt with such subjects as the growth of rail transportation, its distribution and extent of systems, cost and present value, traffic and earning capacity, estimated cost of the cultivation of trees for railroad ties and their preservation, increasing railways to meet prospective requirements, etc. Regarding water transportation Mr. Hill dealt with its cost, present facilities, relation to rail transportation, pressing lines of development or regulation by business interests or by law, influence of cheapened transportation on production, etc.

Under the general head of land resources, Prof. T. C. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago, in a paper on "Soil," dealt with its origin, natural products, progressive enrichment, effects of cultivation, erosion, and general estimates of loss to the country through needlessly reduced

fertility and decreased production. The question of "Forests" was expounded by R. A. Long, president of the Long-Bell Lumber company of Kansas City, Mo., who explained their early use and destruction, present extent and value, rate of consumption, estimated duration, prospective prices of forest products, the influence of forests on soil, ground water and springs, rivers, floods and low water, waterway improvement and navigation, and the relation between forest control and crop production, commerce and population.

Dr. George W. Kober of Washington in a paper on "Sanitation" spoke of the development of systems of community water supply, relation between purity and clarity of water for community supply, mortality and disease due to impure water, and the action required in the interests of the public health.

"Reclamation," by Hon. George C. Pardee of Oakland, Cal., dealt with the extent of arid and semi-arid regions, development and extent of irrigation, growth of concepts concerning property, influence of irrigation on production, commerce, population, consumption of water and other resources, reclamation and stream control by drainage, and extent of swamp and overflow lands and increased value available by drainage, protection and flood prevention.

Judge Joseph H. Carey of Cheyenne, Wyo., in a paper on "Land Laws," dealt with their early policy of disposal, transfer under state charters, special grants, etc., development, effect of creation of national parks, forests and other reserves, advantages of making this a nation of homes and home owners, state and federal action required, etc.

Hon. H. A. Jastro, president of the National Live Stock association of Bakersfield, Cal., delivered a paper on "Grazing and Stock Raising." He treated on the development of the industries in the United States, their extent and value, grazing in the arid and semi-arid regions, methods and results, comparative cost and profit and relation between stock raising and commerce.

Under the general head of mineral resources, Dr. I. C. White, state geologist of West Virginia, in speaking of mineral fuels, dealt with the coal fields of the United States, methods of mining, losses in mining, estimated duration of present methods of mining and use, improvements in mining and use, connection with coal production and transportation, relation between coal and other resources, petroleum and rock gas and possible substitutes for fuel.

Andrew Carnegie spoke on "Ores

and Related Minerals," their production in the United States, price, estimates of available quantity, duration of supply, processes of mining and quarrying and probable consequences of exhaustion of standard minerals.

On May 12 President Roosevelt entertained at dinner the cabinet, the members of the supreme court, the governors and the other more distinguished guests. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry division, gave a reception to the governors and the Inland Waterways association on May 14. On the afternoon of May 15 Mrs. Roosevelt gave a garden party on the White House grounds for all the delegates to the convention. At the various hotels in Washington arrangements were made for smaller receptions and dinners.

All of the governors who accompanied President Roosevelt on his Mississippi river trip last fall were present. They are: Comer of Alabama, Broward of Florida, Deneen of Illinois, Cummins of Iowa, Hook of Kansas, Blanchard of Louisiana, Folk of Missouri, Shelton of Nebraska, Cury of New Mexico, Burke of North Dakota, Frantz of Oklahoma, Chamberlain of Oregon, Davidson of Wisconsin and Brooks of Wyoming.

That the conference attracted world-wide interest was evidenced by the fact that many of the foreign diplomats at Washington followed the affairs of the convention closely.

Those who were in close touch with the conference arrangements declare they have never known another movement which has been greeted with such quick and enthusiastic popular approval.

An indication of public opinion was afforded by the great mass of correspondence which poured into the White House on this subject. Organizations of all sorts expressed realization of the greatness of the enterprise.

That conservation of national resources is nothing about which the political parties wish to raise an issue is indicated by the attitude of the Democratic leaders. Both William J. Bryan and Gov. John A. Johnson, leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, wrote to President Roosevelt expressing their approval. Equally emphatic endorsement, it is understood, has been voiced by Grover Cleveland. Mr. Bryan's letter to the president read: "I greatly appreciate your kind invitation and shall take pleasure in attending the conference on the conservation of natural resources. I am, I beg to assure you, in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the conference, and I have no doubt that the discussion of the subject will be very helpful to us all." Gov. Johnson's letter read: "To as-

sure you that I heartily agree with your conclusion that the conservation of the natural resources of our country presents a problem demanding the best thought of our times is superfluous. We have been exploiting our resources with no thought of the morrow, and the claims of posterity upon us should certainly be taken into account."

In his letter of invitation to the conference President Roosevelt said: "There is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity with the question of conservation of our natural resources, and it is the plain duty of us who, for the moment, are responsible, to take inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast the needs of the future, and so handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants."

The need for such a conference is illustrated by a few facts vouched for by investigators. Government experts say that between 200,000,000 and 400,000,000 tons of coal were lost in 1906 by penny wise and pound foolish methods, and that the total so wasted since the beginning of the industry is 50,000,000,000 tons. Millions upon millions of horsepower are going to waste through failure properly to utilize and conserve the waterpower of the United States.

The construction of reservoirs at the sources of streams in which flood waters may be stored to be released at periods of low water is expected not only to keep the waters at a continuous level, but prevent the destruction of property by floods, maintain constant levels for navigation and to develop water power.

At the present rate of timber consumption it is estimated that the price of every kind of lumber will be about double the present price only one decade from to-day.

It is said that the total iron ore available in the world to-day is 25,000,000,000 tons, of which three-fifths is in the United States. Should the rate of consumption continue to increase in the United States in the same ratio that it has in the course of the last score of years, at the end of two centuries there would be no more ore to be mined.

In the United States there is an area of 175,000,000 acres of land susceptible to reclamation by irrigation, and 500,000,000 acres of western public range which may be made available for increased production of meat by restricting the grazing and reseeded portions which have been destroyed by unrestricted grazing. With this area made available once more, it is estimated that its meat producing capacity will be nearly doubled.

moved from the links made a present of liquor to their old friends it generally took the form of a riddle of claret, a hoghead of Jamaica rum or a case of champagne.

Dickering.
"Yes," said the steamship agent, "that's our best rate for a second-cabin passage to Liverpool."
"But," asked the prospective tourist, "don't you make any rebate?"
"For what?"
"Well, say, for nine meals. I'm always sick the first three days out."

PLAN TO DECEIVE PEOPLE. Government Bureau Conducted in Interest of Tariff-Protected Trusts.

Since the census bureau has been made a permanent institution costing millions every year, and for which \$14,000,000 is asked to take the next census, it has become a most partisan institution. It is charged by the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' association at their late annual meeting, with issuing "false reports of news print paper prices which were recently furnished to congress by the director of the census bureau. The newspapers here represented used approximately 80 per cent of the news print paper consumed in the United States. We denounce the quotations as submitted to congress as misleading and unworthy of credence. The retention of the accuracy of these figures of the director after the error had been called to public attention tends to shake public confidence and respect for statistics thus compiled."

It is rather a satisfaction to have the charge of partisan statistics made by Democrats substantiated by such a high authority, but it is rather late in the day for such an acknowledgment by Republican publishers, whose papers have derided the Democratic claim. The fact is that not only the census bureau, but the statistical bureaus of other departments, have all been run in the interest of the tariff protected interests, and the "false reports" now charged against the census bureau can be also proved against the labor bureau and the statistical bureau of the department of commerce and labor.

It is quite doubtful if there has ever been an honest census, but it is certain that the statistics adduced from the material gathered have been systematically arranged to support the theory and practice of the protective tariff.

Dishonest and garbled statistics issued by government authority for partisan purposes to deceive the people is the greatest crime that can be committed against the taxpayers who pay the bills. One of the first reforms that the Democratic party should undertake, if granted power by the voters, is to reorganize the issue of statistics by the government. Let us have an honest census and honest statistics founded thereon, and we call on our honest Republican brethren to join in urging it on congress.

Queer Tariff Reform.

Secretary Taft is getting further away from "my policies," and nearer to the tariff-protected and predatory interests as the time for the Republican convention draws near. His latest utterance on the tariff sounds like it was drawn from the lowest depth of the Cannon oracle by one of the high priests of protection. For years the Republican leaders have been thoroughly considering "the advisability of a revised tariff," and Taft has now caught the same procrastination idea, for he says:

"That is a problem which is now being seriously discussed by the Republican leaders of the two houses, and it seems to be the general opinion among them that the advisability of a revised tariff should be thoroughly considered."

What ho! to try and impress the country with the idea, "that the advisability of a revised tariff should be thoroughly considered." That is the old and delusive stand-pat argument that has done duty for years and has been so "thoroughly considered" that it is threadbare. This shows that even those republicans, like Mr. Taft, who have swayed to the popular breeze of tariff reform, are either afraid of the protected monopolists, or are really protectionists at heart and are intent on again fooling the plundered people.

A Trust Warned.

The tobacco trust is reported to be about to dissolve. Friends in Washington—apparently Republicans—are said to have advised such action on the ground that the officials of the trust are liable to prosecution under the anti-trust law. Ever since 1902 the department of justice has had on file the evidence to convict the trust officials, but has refused to prosecute. Now at this late day, just before a national election, evidently for political effect, the administration is beginning to get busy. But apparently the trust officials need not be alarmed, they have the tip to prepare for the inevitable by dissolving the present trust can organize in secret, and under a gentleman's agreement can still plunder the tobacco growers and the tobacco consumers, as the beet combine is doing.

How kind and thoughtful our Republican friends are to trusts and corporations, especially when the contribution box is about to be handed around for campaign funds.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver is a mighty busy man these days. But Mr. Taft doesn't let his strenuous electioneering interfere with his drawing that \$12,000 a year.

Tired of Teddyism.

The older set of senators are disgusted with President Roosevelt's bossism and with the impertinence of those "Spaniel senators" who attempt to intimidate others by appeals to the fear of the big stick. Senator Aldrich expressed this disgust the other day in these words: "It is a matter of surprise to me, when a senator rises on this floor and practically announces that 'the president says this or that must be done, and therefore that we ought to do it.'"

A Winning Hand.

The Republican leaders, with a record of 12 years of standing pat, seem to have just discovered that the Democrats hold a tariff hand that nothing but sheer bluff will beat. The Republicans still insist, however, that tariff reforms even on print paper and wood pulp must not be attempted until "after election."

Mr. Payne, introducing a bill to reduce the tariff on Philippine imports, or, in fact, on anything any place, is well worth the moving-picture man's time and attention too.

STYLISH LINEN SUIT



This charming suit is developed in light blue Irish linen. The fancy coat is pointed at the front, somewhat after the manner of an Eton, and cut like a cutaway model at sides and back. The side-back seams give long graceful lines to the figure and the flowing cape-sleeve is in elbow length. Fancy white cotton braid trims all the edges, and the insertions and medallions are of renaissance lace. The skirt is a 13-gored model with an unusually full flare around the foot. Each seam is heavily stitched, and the three bias bands are trimmed with the braid at the lower edges.

METHODS OF CLEANING STRAW.

Renovation a Comparatively Easy Thing to Accomplish.

To clean a white Milan or a split straw, scrub with toothbrush or nail brush dipped in a weak solution of oxalic acid and water, then with clean water, not wetting more than necessary. Then scatter precipitate of sulphur and lay in the sun. Brush off with a clean brush when dry and your hat will be clean and white. A black Milan, hemp braid or horsehair, clean with nap side of velvet dipped in alcohol and rubbed thoroughly with the tips of the fingers. Black chip, give a coat of bottle shoe blacking. Colored hats, clean with gasoline and a piece of velvet. Faded hats can be tinted with a dye made of oil paints and gasoline.

The only remedy for chip hats that are sunburned or faded is to give them a coat of polish or take them to a professional. White, colored and black lace or net hats can be cleaned by dipping the entire hat, without the trimming, in clean gasoline and drying outside.

ONE OF THE LATE HATS.



Period Hat for Silk or Cloth Costume—Fine Straw, with Band of Embroidery Around Crown.

Brides' Negligees.

The bride who has her trousseau in mind should by all means have at least one fairly elaborate negligee.

She will, of course, have a serviceable bath wrapper and possibly a kimono in some of the soft Japanese silks or cotton fabrics, but these will not take the place of a loose semifitting garment that in a pinch might do for a tea gown.

These are neither so costly nor so hard to make as one might judge from their elaborate appearance.

Remnants of crepe de chine or liberty silk may be picked up at the sales, also lace that is fine, even if not of the latest pattern. As for the making, a good pattern can be bought for ten cents and the rest is easy.

The Bridal Veil.

Tulle is chosen for the veil in nine cases out of ten, even where the bride can afford lace. It is very soft and becoming and drapes beautifully from the wreath of orange blossoms. When the veil is of tulle it should be as long as the train and it may be edged with lace. When lace is used for the entire veil a shorter length is permissible.

KEEP GARMENTS IN CONDITION.

Hint for the Woman Who Would Appear Well Groomed.

The woman who always looks well dressed and well groomed, although her pin money is but half of yours, is the one who never lets her clothes wear out.

When she discards any garment it shows no unsightly rents and tears or any spots and stains; it simply is worn too thin for further use. She mends the instant a need appears.

Mending is a lost art nowadays. There are few women who can mend intelligently. This perfectly groomed woman, however, keeps threaded needles in her pin cushion, where they will be ready for instant use. A rip or split in her glove is mended as soon as it appears and the braid of her skirt is mended before she catches her heel in it, endangering her life or at least her bones.

The braid that is beginning to fray is ripped off and turned, or replaced with new. The little jagged tear, where she caught her skirt on a nail is mended with a piece of adhesive tissue such as is sold at the notions counters for just such mending.

Woolen underwear is patched before there is a hole. The thin spots are detected and carefully covered with a patch before they wear through and when any undergarment is too far gone to make further patching feasible it is cut down for children's wear.

With a stitch here and another one there one's clothes can be kept in perfect condition if all spots are removed as soon as they appear and creases are smoothed away by careful and thorough pressing.

Thin Dress Trimming.

Borders for skirts and parts of the blouse or corsage are made by working the material first one way and then another to form a lattice, with baby velvet ribbon, and then in each diamond formed a tiny velvet button is placed. This is particularly charming and pretty when done on an evening gown of some sheer material.

Everyday Hats.

Children's everyday hats this year, when of straw, are generously wide-brimmed and so shade the eyes, and the tender skin that the prevailing style of Dutch yoke displays at necks. The straw is of lightest weight and a ribbon crown band and silk pompons are the simple trimming.

Flowers Much Worn.

Flowers are more the rage than ever, whether real or artificial, and they are worn in bunches on the blouse or tucked in the buttonhole of the jacket. Of course, now that Dame Fashion has decreed that one may wear silk flowers as well as those created by Mother Nature, it is not particularly expensive to keep on hand a stock of orchids, gardenias, azaleas and polsnettias, and these are the ones that are most popular. When natural flowers can be worn they are, of course, preferable, but the imitations are now so perfect that very little difference can be noticed unless the delicate fragrance is missed. This is sometimes supplied by a good perfume. Strange to say, this spring many women are wearing autumn leaves instead of flowers, which really does seem slightly out of season.

Fruits are said to be fast supplanting flowers for the central ornament of a table.

The hips yoke has again appeared but is as yet only in the experimental stage.

DRINK OF OLD-TIME GOLFERS.

Whisky Not Popular with Devotees of the Ancient Game.

"Though the majority of the old golf clubs were mainly Scots," says a correspondent of a London magazine, "it does not seem from the ancient records that the national beverage (whisky) was a customary drink at their festive gatherings. Claret, punch, port and cognac were apparently preferred. The old Blackheath club as an illustration. Its history goes back to 1603, and its minutes are available from early in the eighteenth century. The membership, judging by the highland and lowland names, was over 90 per cent. Scottish—Scots who had come to England for the benefit of the empire. These old golfers dined every medal day, and they made it a penal offense against the members to miss the club dinner. Yet they eschewed their native liquor, except perhaps as a subsidiary help to the long-drawn-out toast list.

"The Blackheath golfers on one occasion gave a public breakfast to the ladies and gentlemen of the heath and its neighborhood." They ordered two rounds of beef, two hams, one fillet of veal, 12 pairs of chickens, with melons, grapes, apricots, apples and pears and "cakes of sorts." But let the list of liquors be noted. They were "punch, sherry, port, elder, porter and water." No mention of usquebaugh.

"Besides, all the infractions of club etiquette were levied under the formula of 'a gallon of claret,' the equivalent being one guinea (five dollars). When old Scottish members far re-